



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 18, 1910

## VIRGINIA'S JEWELS.

The eyes of Virginia's people are focused upon a far away town in Florida, where one of her sons is fighting the last battle and about to lay aside the burden of life and the toga of a senator. Maj. John W. Daniel has long been a conspicuous figure in the history of this state. As a youth, he was one of her patriot soldiers in the war of aggression and oppression waged by the north against the south, and proved his valor and devotion to duty upon many a hard fought field, receiving wounds which misshaped him for life. Later on he was a defender of the honor of his state, when the readjusters sought to break the plighted faith and engagements of the commonwealth, and to level her to the plane of dishonour. For a quarter of a century he has worthily represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A gentleman of the old school, he has always worn the white flower of a blameless life. The taint of graft or improper influence has never tarnished his fair name. The wiles of the trickster and politician were unknown to him. In the order of nature and fate and the dispensation of Providence his time has come, and his name is only a memory, it can be truly said that he was a soldier, patriot, statesman; faithful in every relation of life; honest, courageous and truthful; a credit to his race, to his state and to the nation. He was one of Virginia's jewels, a gem of the first water. Who shall fill his place in the United States Senate? Virginia has only to open her casket, for there are other jewels there. In addition to the names which have been mentioned in connection with the senatorship are those of R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax; B. T. Barton, of Winchester; H. S. George Tucker, of Lexington; H. C. Stuart, of Russell; A. J. Montagu, of Richmond; W. A. Jones, of Richmond county; Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg; Alfred P. Thom, of Norfolk; and a host of others who could be named, and who would ably and worthily represent the grand old commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. Virginia is entitled to have such representation in that august body. The mother of states and statesmen the most potential in securing the independence of the colonies in the formation of the union, and it is her right to be represented in the councils of the nation by a man of moral and intellectual calibre commensurate with her greatness, high position and history. It is possible that a man may be appointed United States Senator unequal to the duties of the office, unable to fill it, as it could be filled by a proper selection. But time moves on, public sentiment is aroused, and there is before us an awakening which will be in the interests of truth, right and justice and through which the glory of Virginia will shine with increased brightness and lustre.

Two very young but incorrigible boys were sent to the reform school by Judge Lachin Brown in Central Village, Conn., a few days ago. The offenders were each seven years old. They set fire Sunday to the New Haven Railroad's paint shop in Norwich. The fire did \$15,000 damage. For months theurchins have begged persistently in streets for money with which to see moving picture shows. A minister in Alexandria last Sunday morning devoted a considerable portion of his sermon to moving picture shows—that is to such reels as are calculated to produce evil. It is a growing conviction in many cities that the authorities should exercise censorship over such places of amusement and that the proprietors should be compelled to "cut out" suggestive pictures or such as are calculated to produce mischief among the younger and more thoughtless generation.

A PETITION praying for independence for the Philippine Islands was presented to the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Crane. It is signed by 109 prominent Americans, headed by Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, former democratic candidate for president. The petitioners might just as well have saved themselves the trouble of getting up this petition. The republican party in the United States though it preaches the doctrine that no people should be unwillingly governed, will continue to rule the Philippine Islands, for there can it waste the money exacted from the people of this country by means of the insular tariff.

Town elections throughout New York on Tuesday were very generally carried by democrats. Towns were democratic that never did before. These town elections are well recognized in New York as trustworthy indications of the drift of public sentiment, and a decided preponderance of one party or the other is almost always followed by a victory of

that party in the ensuing fall election. The Empire State is unmistakably moving back into the democratic column.

## From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, March 18. A private telegram from the private secretary of Senator Daniel at Dayton, Fla., received today says: "Senator Daniel's condition at 8 a. m. shows some improvement over that of last evening. In addition to taking nourishment fairly well, there is this morning some indications of a slight lessening of the command at times a trace of retarding consciousness. His temperature is near normal and his pulse is satisfactory. His kidneys have been and are doing their work well."

The taking of depositions in the Ocala Land case was postponed until next Monday because of the absence from Washington of Louis R. Glavin who was to have testified today.

After a vain attempt to secure a quorum the Finance-Committee investigating committee today adjourned until tomorrow. Senator Nelson announced that in view of conditions in the House it would be impossible to secure the regular attendance of the one representative necessary to complete the quorum.

## Sixty-first Congress.

(Second Session.)

Washington, March 17.

## SENATE

That any citizen of the United States suffering with tuberculosis shall, upon application, be admitted for treatment to the tuberculosis hospital now operated by the government, is proposed in a bill introduced by Mr. McCumber. The hospital referred to are located at Fort Totten and Fort Bayard, N. M. Patients not connected with the army or navy are to pay the expenses of subsistence.

A bill was passed affirming titles to homesteaders in Imperial county, California, under the desert land act.

Senator Cummins began his fourth day of discussion of the administration railroad bill this afternoon.

## HOUSE.

The House continued in deadlock all day.

## Virginia News.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, a former resident of Harrisonburg, and a son of Capt. A. M. Hamilton, died in Chicago Monday.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week, to citizens of this state, of the following patents: Maurice E. Larriss, R. G. Stone Gap, penholder; John A. and C. Huddle, East Radford, reel for harvesters.

Failure to bring his parents consent, as required by law in the case of minors, prevented the marriage at Rockville, Md., Wednesday, of Anna R. Kephart and Della Nixon, both of Prince William county. The young man gave his age as 18, and exhibited a letter purporting to be signed by his father, in which it was stated there was no parental objection to the marriage, but the license clerk informed the young folks that the paper was not in proper form.

Santa A. Morse, a negro, assistant postmaster at Danbury, was arrested in Newport News yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal B. S. Holland on the charge of stealing the contents of three registered letters. The accused was released on a bond of \$1,500 for his appearance Saturday. Morse formerly was postmaster at Danbury. He was removed and replaced by P. L. Wade, who made him his assistant. The three registered letters the negro is accused of rifling were decoys.

News has reached Harrisonburg of the tragic death of A. Lincoln Maupin, a former resident of Rockingham, in Prairie Grove, Ark. While blowing out stumps with dynamite in his field near his home, he played a fuse and started to make his get-away with a basket of dynamite sticks in his hands. A spark from his pipe fell into the basket, exploding the dynamite, hurling him many feet into the air, tearing him to pieces, with instant death as the result.

Mr. John D. DeBell, a well known and useful citizen of Fairfax, died of pneumonia at his home near Centreville, on Wednesday night of last week, at the age of 80 years.

## COMPLICATION AVOIDED.

No vacancy having occurred in the United States senatorship during the session of the general assembly, all of the constitutional questions which had so deeply stirred the minds of State officials during the past few days have been disposed of. The fact that Senator Daniel was alive last night when the legislature adjourned removed the last doubt in any one's mind as to the correct situation. The governor will appoint in case Senator Daniel dies.

Not only to politicians, but to the public generally, the desperate illness of the senior senator has been of intense interest.

Possible complications have been largely in the minds of the members of the Legislature. It was recognized that should the illness of Mr. Daniel result fatally, of which there seems to be practically no doubt, the democratic primary of next year, will decide two senatorships instead of one. The adjournment since die in the morning by both bodies was intended to end the legislative day, and, although one or more members differed as to the effect, it was understood that inasmuch as there was no possibility of getting the attendance of a sufficient number of members to allow of positive action, it would be best to put the whole matter in the hands of the governor.

In the event of a fatal termination of the illness, Governor Mann would appoint first for the unexpired term, which ends on March 4 of next year. The next term would begin at once, and an appointment for this would also be probable, for even if there is no extra session there will be two months of work in Congress in December, 1911, and January, 1912, before the next Legislature could act. Besides, a member of Congress, far more than a member of the Legislature, can be of no service in vacation time. So far as could be learned, no name has been added by the guessers to the list as printed yesterday. "Either Swanson or Flood or Byrd," was the generally expressed opinion.

Because of a defect in the title, it seems probable that Governor Mann will be compelled to veto the Osney bill providing for the payment of wages to employees at least twice a month, at least so far as it applies to men who work for the railroads of Virginia.

## Today's Telegraphic News.

From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, Va., March 18.—Report today seems to clear up the senatorial succession. Mr. Swanson is said to be the man, Mr. Flood having agreed, perhaps reluctantly, to step aside. This report comes from a big organization leader who is just back from Washington. Governor Mann today vetoed the workmen's bill which required railroad and other corporations to pay off employers at least twice a month. A technical flaw in the bill was discovered by the governor.

## Senator Daniel's Condition.

Dayton, Fla., March 18.—Senator Daniel regained consciousness this morning long enough to recognize the doctors and told them "yes" when asked if he felt better. If he continues to improve for the next twenty-four hours he may have a chance to recover.

## Suicide from Remorse.

Vienna, March 18.—The discovery today of the bodies of an aged Polish couple named Pzankowski, who committed suicide by hanging, revealed that they had taken their lives through remorse over having murdered their own son. The couple lived in Zelony.

The son returned home two days ago, after being in America for ten years. The aged couple did not recognize him, so the son, in a spirit of fun, pretended to be a friend of their son and asked for lodging.

This was furnished. The lodger told the parent of the good fortune that had attended their son and said he himself had saved \$1,200 in America. After the young man retired, the couple decided to kill him for his money. Pzankowski and his wife strangled their guest while he slept, and then went through his papers only to find a passport bearing the family name.

Overwhelmed with remorse, Pzankowski wrote to the authorities and then he and his wife hanged themselves.

## Disastrous Fire.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 18.—Fires, which started almost simultaneously in different sections of Huntingdon today, caused a property loss of \$150,000.

The First Methodist Church, the Central planing mill, and J. S. Bire's planing mill, the First Presbyterian Church, and five residences were burned. The fires are believed of incendiary origin. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

Mrs. James Miller, whose home was destroyed, was ill and died shortly after being removed.

## The Roosevelt Party.

Abuhamad, S. Sudan, March 18.—The special train bearing Mr. Roosevelt and his family arrived here today. Despite the dust of the desert the party traveled in comfort, the car being almost as fine as any found on American lines. The special train will arrive at Khartoum 9 o'clock tonight, where Mr. Roosevelt and his family will embark on a boat for the remainder of the trip to Assuan, which will be reached Sunday morning.

## The Reported Japanese-American Agreement.

London, March 18.—Despite the positive statements of the United States State Department and Japanese Ambassador Uchida, that Japan has made no proposal for a Japanese-American agreement regarding far eastern matters, the British foreign office regards the details as "diplomatic moves" intended to conceal the real situation.

English officials in touch with Tokio declare there are good grounds for assuming the reported negotiations are under way.

## Decided Against Bond.

Paris, March 18.—The Court of Appeals decided today against Octav Boni de Castellane and M. Lepere, Boni's creditor to the extent of \$34,000, in their effort to have part of the furnishings in the two houses of the Duchesse of Talleyrand, the count's former wife, adjudged property of Boni. The judge said the time for filing such a suit was immediately after the divorce of the count and former countess. The cost of the suit was assessed against Boni. The suit sought an inventory of the furnishings in the house in avenue Malakoff and in the Chateau du Marais.

## Negotiations for Sales of Railroad.

New York, March 18.—Negotiations for the sale of Rocking Valley Railroad system to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, of the Toledo and Ohio Central to the Lake Shore, and the Kawasha and Michigan to the Lake Shore and the Chesapeake and Ohio jointly have resulted in the agreement on the main points, but some minor details are to be settled before the transaction is closed.

## British Firms Awarded Contracts.

Constantinople, March 18.—It was officially confirmed today that the British firms of Armstrong & Company, Vickers' Sons and Maxim and John Brown & Company have been awarded the contracts for building the new Turkish warships. The awards were made privately, no outside bidding being permitted.

## Interested in a Brewery?

London, March 18.—Archdeacon William Sinclair, of London, who, in a recent sermon in Manchester, cited Christ's words and example in support of his claim that the moderate use of alcoholics is harmless, has a big job of explanation on his hands today. In a letter to the News today, F. Norbury Williams shows the archdeacon is fanatically interested in a big English brewery.

## Fifty Fishermen Drowned.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—Fifty fishermen are believed to have lost their lives today when an ice floe off the Peterhof coast, from which the men were seining, was blown to sea in a heavy gale. The floe was suddenly separated from the main pack, making it impossible for the fishermen to escape.

## Electrocuted.

Raleigh, N. C., March 18.—Walter Morrison, the negro who has been deprived six times by the Governor because of delay in obtaining a death chair, was electrocuted in prison here today. This was the first execution under the new law substituting electricity for hanging as the means of executing murderers. Morrison was convicted of an assault on an Indian woman of the Great Britain Robeson County.

## Negro Lynched.

Memphis, Tenn., March 18.—Charles Richardson and Bob August, the two negroes, who were dragged through the streets of Marion, Ark., last night, were lynched this morning.

## The Market.

Georgetown, D. C., March 18, Wheat 110-150

## The Legislature.

It having been agreed by most of the members of the legislature present yesterday morning that the best method to be pursued was an early adjournment, there was a feeling that the end had been reached. The Senate met at 10 o'clock with four members, but took a recess until 10:30, when the House was to meet. Senator Wickham presided, in the absence from the city of Lieut.-Gov. Elyson. The others present were Senators Folkes and Harman, of Richmond, and Sale, of Norfolk.

On the House side the unlucky number of thirteen again appeared at 10:30. There were: Messrs. Simbs, of Gloucester; Stephenson, of James City; Throckmorton, of Henrico; Baker, of Chesterfield; Oliver, of Fairfax; Toney, of Manchester; Oatis, Cox, and Wingo, of Richmond; Shepherd of Fauquier; Nolting, of Louisa; McKee, of Cumberland, and Speaker Byrd, Messrs. Spatig, of Brunswick, and Osany, of Richmond, came in a few moments later.

Mr. McKee offered a resolution providing that a committee composed of five members of the House and three of the Senate should be appointed to wait on the governor and inform him that the general assembly was ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he had any further communication to make.

The resolution was adopted with apparently only one dissenting vote—that of Mr. Throckmorton. Mr. McKee was appointed to notify the Senate of its passage. He delivered the message, and on motion of Senator Folkes "that body at once agreed."

Senator Harman reported that the Senate had agreed to the joint resolution.

Speaker Byrd appointed Messrs. McKee, Nolting, Cox, Toney and Oliver as the committee on the part of the House to wait on the governor. The committee repaired to the Senate chamber. Acting President Wickham appointed the only other senators present—Messrs. Harman, Folkes and Sale. The joint committee then went to the office of the governor.

In a few moments the committees reported in each House that the governor had no further communication to make to the general assembly.

Senator Folkes and Dr. Stephenson were respectively appointed to notify the House that the bodies were ready to adjourn without day. This duty accomplished, nothing remained but to end the session.

## FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

With Speaker Cannon's power in the House hanging in the balance, his supporters feeling for time and no one in position to say what would be the outcome, the fiercest battle probably that ever has been waged against the House rules obliterated party lines in the chamber yesterday and last night.

It had been raging for six hours at 10 o'clock last night, the hour when the regulars believed they could rally their strongest force for the final clash that was to determine whether the insurgent republican and democratic coalition was powerful enough to unhorse the regular organization.

At that hour the Cannon forces were plainly in the minority and were filibustering to prevent the crucial test. It had been reported by the republican whip, Mr. John Dwight, of New York, that reinforcements were coming from Philadelphia and New York, and the Cannon men were hanging on like grim death in the hope that the handful of men supposed to be on the New York express would be sufficient to turn the tide.

A new committee on rules, with the speaker ineligible for membership in it—the issue was as real as that. The pending question for hours was a resolution by Representative Norris, of Nebraska, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the rules of the House be as follows: 'The Committee on Rules shall consist of 15 members, 9 of whom shall be members of the majority party and 6 of whom shall be members of the minority party, to be selected as follows:—'

"The states of the Union shall be divided by a committee of three selected by the House for that purpose into nine groups, each group containing, as near as may be, an equal number of members belonging to the minority party."

"At 10:30 o'clock on the day following the adoption of the report of said committee, each of said groups shall meet and select of its number a member of the committee on rules. The place of meeting for each of said groups shall be designated by the said committee of three in its report. Each of said groups shall report to the House the name of the member selected for membership on the committee on rules."

"The committee on rules shall select its own chairman; the speaker shall not be eligible to membership on said committee. All rules or parts thereof inconsistent with the foregoing resolutions are hereby repealed."

Over a matter comparatively trivial itself the insurgents found their opportunity to get a set of strength with the "organization." It occurred over an attempt by Mr. Ormopacker, of Indiana, to obtain consideration for a resolution amending the canon act. Practically no member of the House opposed the resolution, but it was contended that the method used in bringing it up transcended the rules of the House. Speaker Cannon on Monday night against that view and was defeated. The question came up again yesterday and the regulars believed they had mustered sufficient strength on the democratic side to reverse yesterday's action. The victors developed they were mistaken or deceived, and the Cannon forces again were beaten. The second vote took place in the afternoon. The effect was startling. The "party of blood" seemed to infuriate those who had long fretted under the restraint of organization rule. Insurgent republicans and democrats swarmed to common battling ground and through the leadership of Representative Brown, of Nebraska, made a concerted movement against the republican rules.

Reposing in Mr. Norris's desk had been the resolution prepared at the beginning of the present session. The Nebraska had the resolution handy against the probability of a time coming that would make it useful. He seized the opportunity and flung the gauge of open battle to the arena.

The previous disastrous result made the Cannon forces wary and immediately they began "sparring for time." It was evident on every side that the organization was fighting for every existence. The conflict was on a plan differ-

ent from any that had been held in the past. It appeared that the positions had been reversed. The enemy had presented a solid front and there were wide breaches in the regulars' ranks.

The fight reached a crisis at 12:30 a. m., when Minority Leader Clark, after a hot denunciation of the filibuster, which he charged the speaker with heading, moved that the speaker be required to rule on the pending resolution to reorganize the committee on rules.

Mr. Mann (republican, Illinois) rose to debate the resolution.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Mann said he was inclined to think that the time was not far distant when the democrats would have control of the House. At 1 o'clock Mr. Mann was still speaking.

When Mr. Mann ceased speaking at 1:25 a. m., Mr. Tawney renewed his motion for a recess until 11:55 a. m. A roll call on the motion began at 1:30 a. m.

At 2 a. m. the House, by a vote of 134 to 135, defeated for the third time a motion to recess until 11:55 a. m. The stubborn filibuster of the republican "regulars" was resumed against consideration of the resolution of Representative Norris, of Nebraska, providing for the reorganization of the committee on rules, eliminating the speaker.

The moment the vote was announced and the obstinate test of endurance began again, the democrats renewed their cries of "Rule! 'Rule!'" Mr. Smith, republican, of Iowa, and a member of the committee on rules, took up the dreary debate. This was soon after 2 a. m., with no end in sight.

Later it was found that an error had been made in the count, and that there had really been a majority of seven against recess.

The Iowa member concluded and Mr. Tawney raised the point of order that there was "no quorum."

Mr. Underwood moved a call of the House. The call was ordered.

It was generally understood at 2:30 a. m. that the "regulars" had broken the quorum deliberately and were gone for the night. At that hour the prospect was that nothing further could be done before morning.

At 7:20 o'clock this morning the record showed a quorum present. Mr. Olmstead one of the regulars, moved that the officers of the House be instructed to cease their efforts to arrest absent members. A roll call was demanded and the Cannon organization was again defeated by a vote of 24 to 93. Twenty-nine democrats refrained from voting, because they were paired with absent republicans.

The allies, after a canvass of the field, declared at 8 o'clock this morning that they would have a majority of seven, even with the full strength of the regulars on the floor.

At 8 o'clock this morning, the war of the insurgents and democrats against the Cannon organization in the House was still on. The House had been in continuous session for eighteen hours, with no prospect of a cessation of hostilities. Twenty specially sworn deputies were sent by the city for members in order to make a quorum. During the night repeated attempts on the part of the regulars to force an adjournment or recess had been blocked by the combined opposition.

The galleries filled up early and the attendance on the floor was enlarged by a number of visiting senators and ex-members of the House. Several of the members left sick beds to come to their seats.

From 3 a. m. there had been a lull in the fight and republicans and democrats alike asked if themselves from the ill use in groups to secure a wink of sleep, a bite of food or a cup of coffee. During most of three hours Speaker Cannon held the gavel ready at any moment to checkmate an unexpected move on the part of his enemies.

The question before the House was the point of order against the Norris amendment to the rules, which was made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and which the speaker thus far had declined to pass upon, the regulars being without a sufficient number of votes to defeat an appeal from his decision.

A few members began drifting into the House about 8:30 a. m., but there were still large sections of the seats untenanted. Once in a while a member would go up and shake hands with Speaker Cannon, Champ Clark, leader of the minority, was one of the early handshakers, and hestory and chatted with the speaker for several minutes. "How long will this thing last?" Mr. Dwight, the republican whip, was asked. "Ask me something easier," he replied. "It all depends upon the speaker."

Maybe he has some course mapped and will spring it pretty soon. One thing is certain, though, they will not make him rule on the point of order before he is ready."

"This thing will probably last until the patience of the House is exhausted," said Mr. Norris the originator of all the trouble. "Then, when that patience is exhausted, you may look for anarchy. It will not come for some time, however, I should say, for everybody concerned realizes the consequences."

"This won't keep up forever," exclaimed Mr. Gardner (rep., Mass.) at 9 a. m. "In theory, the speaker can maintain the deadlock by refusing to rule on the point of order until the hour of next March, when his term expires, but practically I believe to be an impossibility." Speaker Cannon gave up the gavel to Mr. Hampton Moore at 8:45 a. m., and immediately a number of "leery members snatched up to the rostrum to extract some fun from the new 'Speaker'."

Shortly after ten o'clock an effort was made to secure a recess of the House for 30 minutes in order to have the chamber swept and the floor refreshed. Several consultations were held with the speaker, but he held that such a motion would not be in order during a call of the House and so it was not made.

At 10:25 the insurgents gathered in Representative Gardner's room to discuss ways and means to end the filibuster. The House in the mean time did nothing but sit and wait for the sergeant at arms to bring in absent members.

Mr. Sims made an attempt at 11 a. m. to force the chair to do something, but beyond indulging in a lengthy argument with Mr. Moore accomplished nothing. Mr. Sims tried to make Mr. Moore admit that the record taken at the last roll call showing a quorum was false, but Mr. Moore insisted that it was correct in spite of the fact that "ocular demonstration" proved otherwise.

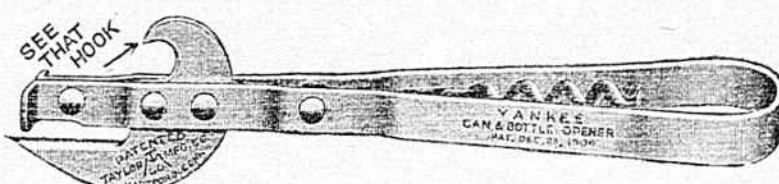
"What rule of the House gives you a right to use ocular demonstration in a case like this?" demanded Sims.

Mr. Moore admitted that there was no

## HOUSE CLEANING TIME

## Nonpareil Furniture Polish

25 cents for regular 35 cent bottle.  
15 cents for regular 25 cent bottle.



## FREE FREE

With every bottle a 25 cent Combination Steel Can Opener and sample bottle of polish.

M. RUBEN &amp; SONS, 601 King St

## THE TIME TO BUY A HOME IS NOW.

A home in Alexandria  
A home in Rosemont  
A home in Mt. Ida  
A home in West End  
A country home  
Homes at all prices and on terms to suit every one.

## HARRIE WHITE

Homes for sale Money to loan  
Every kind of Insurance 628 King Street

such rule, but did not argue the matter further.

"I'd like to know, Mr. Speaker, if we have a quorum?" asked Mr. Richardson. "The record shows that we have a quorum," replied the speaker, but "the chair is in doubt."

"Well if we have a quorum," exclaimed Mr. Richardson "what are we sitting around doing?"

"Do I understand the gentlemen from Alabama to make a motion for a roll call?" asked Moore.

"No I don't," retorted Mr. Richardson, "but it seems to me that if we have a quorum we ought to be doing something."

After having been continually in session for 24 hours, the House found itself at noon in the most remarkable situation in its history with the sergeant at arms reporting that he is still unable to secure the attendance of a quorum although he has been technically searching since three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The republicans are absenting themselves in the hope of prolonging the session until they get enough members in the city to sustain the speaker in a ruling that he will be called upon to make on a proposition to sheer Cannon of his power as a member of the committee on rules and also to radically revise the committee.

The question is still up for decision by the speaker who has refused to rule since yesterday afternoon. The insurgents were in session trying to figure out a way to secure a ruling from Cannon whom they declare is conducting a one-man filibuster. The situation at noon seemed to have resolved itself into an endurance contest. It is still the legislative pay of March 17.

At 11:45 the democrats near the center aisle began singing, which was greeted by Mr. Moore's gavel.

Mr. Shackelford, (dem., Mo.), began the fun by declaring that the speaker had "constantly abdicated his chair" and that the House was "in a state of anarchy."

"You are the representative of the speaker," he continued, "Do your duty and stop this everlasting farce. I demand that you, as the representative of the speaker, allow legislation to proceed."

Majority Floor Leader Payne leaped to his feet to reply to Mr. Shackelford and began by declaring that he had never heard a "more senseless speech."

Mr. Payne and Mr. Shackelford then engaged in a wrangle over the question of the latter's presence during last night's proceedings.

At noon the insurgents had reached a basis for compromise with the "regulars" and indications were that the Cannon machine had capitulated.

The motion by Mr. Hardwick, (dem., Ga.) to dispense with further arrest of members of the House under the call was carried without objection and Speaker Cannon resumed the chair at noon.

"The chair will hear the gentlemen from Iowa, Mr. Smith," Cannon announced, "and the will shortly rule."

Nearly every member of the House was in his seat when Mr. Cannon ascended "the throne." The galleries were jammed and people stood twenty deep in the corridors behind the gallery doors.

Mr. Smith, "There are several ways to amend the rules without revolution. One is to call a republican caucus and have the caucus instruct the committee on rules to amend the rules. Another is to submit any changes to the committee and it can report them if they want to."

Mr. Smith concluded by defending his vote of yesterday and the day before. Speaker Cannon turned over the gavel to Mr. Olmstead as Mr. Smith finished and the new speaker pro tem. recognized Mr. Campbell, (rep. Kan.) Mr. Campbell made a speech in defense of the old rules.

At 1:30 p. m. Speaker Cannon had refused a compromise that had been offered him by the insurgents and had decided against the urgent advice of Messrs. Dalzell, and Smith, that he would rule and accept